

WGU C207 Data-Driven Decision Making (Latest 2023/ 2024 Update) Complete Guide with Terms and Verified Definitions- 100% Correct

T: Histograms

Answer:

Measures how continuous data is distributed over various ranges. A graph that displays continuous data.

T: Bar Graph

Answer:

Measures data that is distributed over groups or categories.

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T: Proportion

Answer:

A type of ratio where the number of observations that are part of a specific group is compared to the total relevant population.

T: Probability Distribution

Answer:

A list of all of the different probabilities of each outcome that can occur. This is often displayed as a graph, table, or formula

T: Probability functions

Answer:

Functions that assign probabilities to values of a random variable, determine the information in a probability distribution. Needs to have the sum of the probability values equal to one and also needs each probability value to be greater than zero and less than one.

T: $P(X) = \{ P(2-9) = 0.615$

$P(10-K) = 0.308$

$P(A) = 0.077 \}$

Answer:

A probability distribution is displayed as a function it shows the probability of each outcome. (This example is drawing a card from a suit

T: Probability density functions are used for....

Answer:

Continuous random variables. A probability distribution is continuous if there is any number of outcomes in a range. Like temperature.

T: Probability mass functions are used for....

Answer:

Discrete random variables. A probability distribution is discrete if there are a defined number of outcomes. Like working computers or being pregnant; you are or you are not.

T: Cumulative distribution

Answer:

represents the probability that a variable falls within a certain range. Specifically, the cumulative distribution of x measures the probability that a variable is less than or equal to x . Cumulative distributions, as they are progressing through the data should approach 1.0 or 100% of its data.

T: Central Limit Theorem

Answer:

The idea that if a great enough number of samples is taken, the means of those samples will be normally distributed around the population mean. As more samples are taken, the sample mean will approach the population mean.

T: Confidence intervals

Answer:

The range around a sample mean that has a specific probability of containing the true population mean. The "confidence" is the likelihood that a new sample will look like past findings, while the "interval" is the varying range around the existing mean that allows for the different levels of confidence.

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T: Standard error of the mean

Answer:

Used to give an estimate of the proximity of the sample mean to the population mean.

T: null hypothesis, or H_0

Answer:

The statement that there is no relationship. For whatever relationship is being tested, the null hypothesis is the statement that the relationship does not exist. The null hypothesis is always the statement that is being tested.

T: alternative hypothesis, or H_A ,

Answer:

It is the opposite statement to the null hypothesis. It states that there is a relationship for whatever relationship is being tested.

T: Statistically significant

Answer:

A result is unlikely to be caused by random variation or errors.

T: Significant difference

Answer:

A difference that is statistically significant

T: The null hypothesis statement can be written as:

Answer:

$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$

T: The alternative hypothesis can be written as:

Answer:

$H_A: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

T: Significance level